FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RIGHTS PROBE CALLED INADMISSIBLE FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

PY220210 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Mar 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Inadmissible Foreign Interference"]

[Excerpts] A dispatch from Washington reports that the Inter-American Human Rights, Commission (CIDM), an offspring of the OAS, concluded its 46th session with the announcement that it will continue its investigations in several countries, among them, Argentina. The report says a series of resolutions has been adopted to insure the success of the mission, which will come to our country on 28 May.

This is serious because it implies foreign intervention in our internal affairs, and it is more serious yet--if it could be more so--due to the fact that the commission will come to Argentina, not through tolerance or tacit consent by our government, but at the formal invitation of our officials, as duly reported by the papers.

A recent experience demonstrates the uselessness of this type of interference for the purpose of investigating and supervising activities in a given nation, since sooner or later the government that allowed it ends up rejecting it--that is, doing precisely what it should have done in the first place. This is what has just happened in Chile: Government officials accepted the intervention of a UN human rights commission which wanted to create "a special group to continue watching for violations of human rights" there, only to have the Foreign Ministry frown on that abuse and to state that the commission had grossly oversteped Chile's good faith and even its own resolutions.

This leads us to think that the only proper attitude in these cases is to oppose strongly the intervention they imply, and to do so not only out of conviction but out of foresight, discouraging those who wrongly believe that allowing such interference will somehow compensate for or assuage the offense inflicted upon our national dignity. For this reason our government and its representatives and delegates abroad should promptly reject any attempt at interference, such as the one noted here, and openly reject it in any international forum or organization.

On the question of human rights--which is no different from what the constitution guarantees in its first 35 articles--nobody can speak with more authority than this paper, which ever since its first issue has been tirelessly denouncing and fighting every disregard for and violation of those rights, no matter whose fault it was. So this paper is fully entitled to raise its voice against the inadmissible foreign interference pointed out here. There can be not the slightest suspicion in so doing that we have become lukewarm or have dropped our guard in the continuous defense of those human rights.

VIOLA SAYS POLITICAL PLAN TO BE READY BY MIDYEAR

PY211433 Paris AFP in Spanish 1058 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Mar (AFP)--It was officially confirmed here today that before midyear the Argentine armed forces will acquaint the country with their promised political proposal aimed at reestablishing democracy.

This announcement was made by the army commander in chief, Gen Roberto Viola, at the end of a private visit last night to the Fifth International Book Fair, which will close in Buenos Aires this week.

Before the middle of the year the citizens will be fully acquainted with the political proposal of the armed forces, were the exact words of Viola, who is believed to be in the confidence of President Jorge Rafael Videla (his immediate predecessor as commander in chief of the army).

Viola's confirmation of the political plan is in keeping with repeated announcements by high-ranking military officers that the political proposal will be released in 1979 on the third anniversary of the military government.

It is believed that advance information concerning the political proposal could be released Saturday--24 March--during the speeches commemorating the third anniversary of the current regime, which ousted President Isabel Peron's administration.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING

PY220252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1719 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 March (NA)--The chief of the air force, Lt Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna, stressed today "the complete validity of the objectives of the process for national reorganization and the importance of the unity of the armed forces for their implementation," and also "the need to give effective answers to the problems that concern the country and endanger its future."

These remarks are contained in an official air force communique released at the conclusion of a meeting of top air force commanders presided over by Graffigna this morning in the Condor Building. All high-ranking officers who are commanders of units and organizations attended the meeting. The communique states:

The first meeting of high-ranking air force officers took place at 0900 in the Microcinema of the Condor Building. The meeting was called by the chief of the air force, Lt Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna and was attended by all high-ranking officers and commanders of units and organizations from throughout the country.

During the meeting, which lasted until 1100, Graffigna outlined his directives for the air force in the national and institutional spheres for 1979. Regarding the former subject, he gave a detailed review of the outstanding aspects of 1978, with general and local information regarding the various areas of national life in which he also took into account matters within the regional framework.

In this sense he called attention to latent situations which can affect the nation's vital interests, stressing the responsibility of the air force in view of the decisive importance of air power. He also stressed the full validity of the objectives of the process of national reorganization and the importance of the unity of the armed forces for their implementation and the need to give effective answers to problems that concern the country and endanger its future. In this respect he specifically referred to the demographic policy.

Dealing with the institutional aspect, Graffigna analyzed the demands imposed on the air force by situations within the internal and regional frameworks which it has had to confront during the past few years to a degree that it has never had to do before in its history. In this sense, he referred to the antisubversive struggle which put to the test the sense of duty, the spirit of sacrifice and the convictions of the members of the air force. He stressed the danger hovering over the psychosocial, economic and political fields and the need to keep generally alert.

He also analyzed the efforts made by the air force in view of the demands made on it within the regional framework and which permitted it to achieve a level of operative capability it had never achieved before; it was an effort from which no one was exempt, military and civilian, active and retired personnel.

He repeated the need to look after the smooth growth of the air force and to assume full responsibilities regarding both development and security.

He then outlined in detail the priority and institutional objectives in the operational, logistic, technical and other areas within the force's interest.

He concluded his directives by reaffirming the air force's essential cohesion in view of the demands of the present and of a future which will not be easy, and the clear and conscious identification by each and every one of its members with the permanent interests of the nation and with institutional interests within the basic framework of Christian thought."

LABOR MINISTER CANCELS MEETING WITH UNION LEADERS

PY211518 Paris AFP in Spanish 1251 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Mar--The Argentine military government has suddenly canceled the high-level meeting it was supposed to hold today with recognized union leaders in order to discuss the difficult economic situation of the working class.

The meeting, scheduled for 0900 local time on Wednesday, was to be held between the labor minister, Gen Llamil Reston, and the leaders of the National Labor Commission (CNT), one of the two groups into which the workers movement is divided.

The union leaders planned during this meeting to brief Reston on a nationwide plenary meeting they will hold on 31 March to seek the unity of the workers movement, part of which is grouped in the Commission of 25.

These two groups include most of the Argentine unions (basically those of industrial, production and public services workers) and both follow Peronist guidelines, the official ideology of the regime ousted by the current military administration in 1976.

The National Labor Commission yesterday released a lengthy communique stating the main requests the leaders would submit to the minister today. Among these requests is one for an emergency overall salary hike.

According to information from unofficial sources, the minister canceled the meeting because of the haste of the union leaders in releasing the position they planned to take during the now-thwarted meeting. The leaders had also indicated they would ask the labor minister to restore the normal state of union activities and release persons imprisoned without cause or trial.

The impasse between government and labor leaders is taking place just as an incipient miniwave of social agitation seems to be growing unchecked throughout the country.

AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED AT IME; STRIKERS STAY OUT

PY211847 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 21 Mar (NA)--Workers at the State Mechanical Industries (IME) today ended the conflict they have been having for more than a week with the company over higher wages.

They reached the beginning of an agreement between the two parties, including reinstatement of 12 of the 40 workers who had been fired.

Nevertheless, the stoppage which began on Monday by all workers of the Renault Group companies continue without change this morning, while activities are normal at the Fiat and Perkins Motors plants, it has been learned.

At the IME plant the beginning of an agreement was reached between the company's representatives and workers' delegates who were elected on Monday when some groups returned to their jobs. The company's decision to grant a general increase of 50,000 pesos above current salaries emerged from the negotiations. This benefit reaches all administrative and production personnel.

An agreement was also reached to reinstate 12 of the 40 workers who had been dismissed by the company as the conflict worsened. This measure will also benefit those workers with the best records. Another point included in the agreement refers to the recovery by the IME personnel of pay for 3 of the 5 days on strike, plus the point that the conflict has been overcome.

Nevertheless, the sitdown strike held by the workers of the various factories of the Renault Group continues. This morning workers on the second shift group at the plant in the Santa Isabel neighborhood and those of the Ilasa Sur, Ilasa Norte and the main plant did not show up at their jobs.

Workers at Thompson Ramco today stopped activities for 3 hours each shift--according to union spokesmen--to demand better salaries, as in the previous cases. It was also possible to learn that activities were absolutely normal at the Fiat Concord and Perkins Motors plants.

Steel Workers' Strike

PY212355 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Mar 79 p 5 PY

[Text] About 2,000 workers of the Galileo Argentina metallurgy industry in Avellaneda have been on strike since yesterday to demand better salaries. The pressure tactic has been applied since yesterday "in view of the company's and the Labor Ministry's refusal to continue negotiations which began 2 weeks ago when workers asked for salary raises." The Avellaneda office of the Labor Ministry has warned strikers that if they do not resume work, Law 21400 will be enforced. This provides for dismissals without severance pay and imprisonment.

Renault Plant

PY212357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2021 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 21 Mar (NA)--Personnel of the Renault stamping plant began working normally at noon today despite the fact that other parts of the factory are continuing their strike for better wages. Labor sources did not explain why the stamping plant personnel decided to go back to work.

BRIEFS

ALCOHOL VEHICLE FUEL--The Economy Ministry of Tucuman Province has made a study of the mixture of anhydrous alcohol and gasoline for use in motor vehicles. The idea is to obtain an improved gasoline made up of 15 percent anhydrous alcohol, 57 percent regular gasoline without additives and 28 percent high-octane gasoline. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 19 Mar 79 p 7 PY]

CESPEDES SAYS MILITARY UNITED IN FAVOR OF DEMOCRACY

PY221205 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] The defense minister, Hugo Cespedes, said there is complete unity within the nation's armed forces regarding the need to carry out the democratic process in which the government of the military junta is engaged. He also said the armed forces recognize this historic event. The defense minister also referred to the need to have women in the armed forces:

[Begin Cespedes recording] All over the world women are becoming members of the armed forces, and we in Bolivia would also like to see Bolivian women as members of our armed forces--not because we want to imitate other countries but because there is a need for it. [end recording]

General Cespedes denied that any military groups are interfering with the Electoral Court because this is not part of the philosophy of the armed forces. He clearly stated that there is unity within the armed forces.

ALTERNATE COURT MEMBER APPROVED; CRISIS EASES

PY220138 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The Cabinet today approved the appointment of (Miguel Bonifaz) as alternate member of the National Electoral Court to represent the legislative branch, replacing (Sandoval Saavedra), who submitted an irrevocable resignation. (Bonifaz) will be sworn in tomorrow.

The interior minister, Col Raul Lopez Leyton, who reported this appointment, said 27 political parties have registered with the National Electoral Court with only 4 days left before the deadline.

Colonel Lopez Layton also said the crisis in the Electoral Court was completely settled when the Electoral Court chairman, Marcelo Cespedes, and the other members who resigned yesterday were reconfirmed in their positions.

NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT SEEKS REUNIFICATION

PY212325 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Mar 79 p 1 PY

[Text] National leaders and grassroots representatives of the MNR (H) [Historic National Revolutionary Movement], the MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left], the PRIN [Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left] and the PRA [Authentic Revolutionary Party], as well as founders and other prominent members of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] have met to request from Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo the reunification of the MNR in order to go to the 1 July elections on a single ticket.

The meeting, attended by more than 150 representatives of organizations belonging to the MNRH, MNRI, PRIN, and PRA, decided to form a commission with two representatives for each party. Within the next few hours the commission will meet the politicians who are presidential candidates for the parties using the MNR symbols.

The politicians attending the meeting were Roberto Jordan Pando, Nuflo Chavez, Federico Alvarez Plata, Eduardo Arce Quiroga, Lydia Gueiller, German Monrroy Block, Raul Roca, Enrique Rocha, Augusto Huisi, Fernando Prudencio, Jorge Escobary and others. Also present were representatives of the departmental leadership and of the youth movements of the splinter groups.

Among the opinions expressed, the most noteworthy was that the MNR, both its leftist and its historic trend, "with all the political muscle it has proved to have, should not bother to go to the elections together with small parties or splinter groups, paying a high price for it, while united we are still the largest party in history."

One of the speakers reported that both Paz Estenssoro and Siles Zuazo had been informed about the unification talks "which are going on, and that during a preliminary meeting with each of them they accepted unity after the elections, so that whoever is the winner, he would get solid support from the loser, and the national revolution initiated by the MNR would thus continue."

This report was rejected by most of those present, who proposed the unification of the MNR before the elections so the party could participate on a single ticket.

The speakers were also in agreement that the MNR, in last year's elections, had contributed most of the votes to the various fronts into which it was divided, "which shows the real existence of the truly nationalist and revolutionary party."

Other speakers suggested that "in the interest of MNR unification proposed by the leaders, grassroots and founders of the various sectors, both Victor Paz and Hernan Siles be asked to withdraw their names as candidates, permitting the unification around a young leader who will continue the doctrinal program of the MNR."

Formation of Alliance

PY212344 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Mar 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpts] The MNR [National Revolutionary Movement], the PRA [Authentic Revolutionary Party], the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] and the FRI [Revolutionary Front of the Left] yesterday approved a document, whose contents will be released soon, which represents a minimum government program described as being of the democratic left and anti-imperialist and considered by some leaders as an ideological instrument of the Bolivian people and by which they have formed the Alliance of the National Revolution [Alianza de la Revolucion Nacional].

This report was released by Guillermo Bedregal, leader of the MNR, which is headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro. Bedregal indicated that the chiefs and representatives of the parties are now studying an electoral plan which will be implemented in the July elections.

He indicated that the document includes guidelines for the nation's development, which has not been achieved during the past few years, and that it also encompasses a real alliance among the classes aimed at achieving that historical objective as an alternative to the current situation. He pointed out that the parties which are members of the alliance and which approved the minimum program are the MNR headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro, the PRA headed by Walter Guevara, the PDC of Luis Ossio and the FRI headed by Manuel Morales.

He said the form the alliance will have and with which it will appear at the next elections will be approved at the next meeting of the executive committee. "What we are studying now is how our members will be organized in basic, special and department commands." He also said the next meeting will approve the document of the alliance's constitution, "an instrument with which we will win the elections by a large margin because our front represents all classes of the Bolivian people in their struggle for national development."

NEW JUSTICE MINISTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

PY220142 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Mar 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--In his first press conference as justice minister, Petronio Portella vowed yesterday that he will make the Human Rights Defense Council function in accordance with the law. He believes Congress is empowered to establish an investigating commission on human rights--proposed by the Brazilian Democratic Movement--but fears this may "completely exacerbate" the issue if it takes a wrong course. He feels that the strike movement in Sao Paulo has been settled. Commenting on the arrest of students in Minas Gerais State, he said "these things have always happened and will continue to happen because relaxation cannot prevent the state from taking actions to maintain public order. The Justice Ministry must preserve order and must see that all institutions function normally."

Regarding the issue of human rights--the main subject raised by the journalists--Minister Portella declined to comment on the functioning of the Human Rights Defense Council, claiming that he has not even had time yet to organize his own ministry. He said: "I cannot announce that I intend to do, but I can say that I want to make it function in accordance with the law. I trust that I will have the cooperation of those who will eventually take part in it, of those who will serve on this council according to the law that created it."

STRIKING ABC STEEL WORKERS GIVEN ULTIMATUM

PY220150 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Mar 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Three steel workers unions--Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo and Sao Caetano--have been threatened with intervention "if the strike is not solved." The government's ultimatum to the strikers in the ABC region of Sao Paulo was handed to Benedito Marcilio, federal deputy and president of the Santo Andre union, during a meeting with Labor Minister Murilo Macedo. Promising to comply with the law, Minister Macedo said "the movement does not help anybody, not the workers, the employers or society." Marcilio had asked the labor minister to act as mediator in the negotiations. Marcilio received the ultimatum in Brasilia, but made it public in Sao Paulo only last night.

On behalf of FIESP [Federation of Industries of Sao Paulo State], Alberto Villares declared the negotiations closed as far as the employers are concerned and said "the solution to the deadlock created by the ABC workers is up to Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, who has many honorable ways to solve the problem."

Five tons of foodstuffs and 63,827 cruzeiros had been donated as of last night to the Sao Bernardo workers to be distributed among 100,000 strikers. The donations were collected at churches, schools, unions, street fairs and union headquarters. A similar campaign is being organized in Rio de Janeiro.

Senators' Comments

PY220154 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[From the congressional report]

[Excerpt] Senator Franco Montoro said today that instead of threatening the striking Sao Paulo unions with intervention, the Labor Ministry should have adopted a conciliatory position by heeding facts and advocating social justice. Questioning a statement

made by the Sao Paulo Government, Montoro said the strike in the ABC region is not a political question, but rather a question of justice. Montoro also regarded as false Figueiredo's assertion that the demands made by large unions are aimed at benefiting elite groups since, in his opinion, it is the action of these large unions that is paving the way to new gains for the working class.

Senator Jarbas Passarinho, leader of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], urged MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] members to support their assertions with sound evidence. Passarinho regarded the MDB position as dangerous because some MDB members justify even civil disobedience by defending an illegal strike.

Passarinho also rejected the criticism of the Sao Paulo regional labor court, noting that in declaring the strike illegal the judges were merely applying the laws in force. He said that if a law is unjust, it should be revised, and that disobeying a law is a dangerous procedure. Passarinho rejected the MDB's contention that political relaxation should also bring about union relaxation, which would allow unions to paralyze work at will.

Supporting President Figueiredo's statement that the Sao Paulo strikes are elite-oriented, Passarinho noted that pressures exerted on the most powerful unions will not necessarily yield benefits to workers of other groups.

Further on Strike

PY210052 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] The strike of the ABC steel workers continues. Meetings were held all day yesterday among union leaders, businessmen and regional labor court representatives, but no solution was reached.

The MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] has also expressed its opinion regarding the strike of the Sao Paulo steel workers. The press learned about the opposition's opinion through MDB National President Ulysses Guimaraes: [begin recording]

[Question] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, the ABC workers are on strike, and opposition congressmen support that movement. Is it time to change the strike law so that the MDB will continue supporting it [as heard]?

[Answer] I want to say two things. First, ARENA congressmen have come to talk to us--not to tell us that we are involved in this strike or that we are taking political advantage of the situation, or engaging in partisan politics. It is not so. Since we had reports of abuse of authority by some policemen, some of our colleagues have shown up to confirm those accusations in order to make the appropriate denunciations at national and state level. We feel the strike is just because it is well known that salaries are insufficient. We know the wage policy is poor, inhuman, unjust. It is even said that wages are confiscatory in this country. In this sense, we support the workers' demands. Now it is possible to deal with these demands as in a democratic country, without party interference, whether by the workers or the employers.

PINOCHET OUTLINES TERMS OF 'NEW INSTITUTIONALITY'

PY211415 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Rafael Kistainer commentary]

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet yesterday opened the legislative year. In his speech on the occasion, President Pinochet said: In our government there is a clear division of powers and an effective enforcement of those basic elements that constitute a state of rights. In this way the government junta exercises its constituent and legislative functions through the establishment of norms which regulate national matters and which regulate both the government and those who are governed.

The executive branch dedicates itself to this order in its mission to govern, since the state works to achieve the well-being of all its citizens. Few countries are able to show the world such a harmonious balance of powers within the framework of judicial norms which do not tolerate any kind of abuses or excesses by public officials and whose sole objective and interest is the well-being of the entire community.

President Pinochet added: We have found proper solutions in accordance with our inherent characteristics, disregarding those foreign formulas which are not in accordance with our reality. These are proper formulas which will lead us to meet our goals and which we are certain will enable us to achieve the new institutionality, which will be lasting and adapted to our needs as a free and sovereign country.

Later the president announced that the government junta in its capacity as the constituent power will be studying the draft of the new constitution and that once this study is finished it will be submitted to a plebiscite or referendum.

OBSERVERS SAY CHILEANS HAVE CAPABILITY TO BUILD A-BOMB

PY211350 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Mar 79 p 18 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile (O GLOBO)--Chilean nuclear technicians stated yesterday that the building of an atomic bomb nowadays is more a problem of decision than of capability, because any country can build one if it has the experts and is ready to circumvent the international agreements in this regard.

This means, according to observers, that Chile is in a position to build its own bomb if it decides to do so, because it does have the necessary plutonium and enriched uranium in its Lo Aguirre reactor near Santiago de Chile.

Speculations on the possibility of manufacturing atomic bombs became more real when Argentina also made clear that it is in a position to build one, and that it is not doing so only to honor its peaceful tradition.

Chile will begin to build its first nuclear plant next year with an output capacity of 600 mw. Since there is the possibility of this reactor working on natural uranium, the government is also developing several research programs with heavy water in the extreme south of the country. The total predicted cost of the plant is $1.4 billion, achieved through the UN Development Fund.

Nuclear Policy

PY220159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2052 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 Mar (LATIN)--EL MERCURIO states today that Argentina and Brazil are maintaining the leadership in Latin America regarding nuclear policy, but Chile has also made progress in this area. In an editorial, the morning paper maintains that "Chilean nuclear policy is peaceful but ambitious."

It notes that "with the seriousness and discretion that are characteristic of activities pertaining directly to national security, the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission has been working to have the best technology and to train specialized personnel in the country, but they are given rigorous higher training abroad."

It stresses "that no country, no matter how poor, must keep itself from the benefits the development of nuclear technology represents. "The conclusion is that Chile has progressed during the last 5 years, a period which is the equivalent of 10 years in nuclear policy for peaceful purposes," EL MERCURIO concludes.

AIR FORCE REPLACING OBSOLETE MILITARY EQUIPMENT

PY212300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 21 Mar (AFP)--The commander of the air force, Gen Fernando Matthei, said here today that Chile has purchased new antiaircraft defense equipment to replace obsolete materiel. Although Matthei did not specify the characteristics of the new equipment, he announced the purchase of antiaircraft defense systems " which are about to arrive in the country to better fulfill our mission of maintaining sovereignty." Matthei, commander of the Chilean Air Force (FACH), released this information on the 42d anniversary of the air force.

He said: "We are in the process of implementing routine development plans aimed at replacing obsolete materiel with more modern items." He said that from this point of view, FACH is going through the finest time in its history. He added: "We have five fully equipped combat groups. Our bases are much better developed and our manpower has improved in quantity and quality in the last few years."

PROSECUTOR STUDYING U.S. EXTRADITION REQUEST

PY220005 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1753 GMT 21 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 21 Mar (LATIN)--Judicial sources have indicated that Supreme Court prosecutor Gustavo Chamorro today began studying the process of extradition against three Chilean officers on a petition by the U.S. Government. He will make a recommendation for or against the extradition. The 2,600-page document was sent to Chamorro by Israel Borquez, president of the Supreme Court, who is acting as judge of the first instance, and Chamorro has an indefinite time to make his recommendation.

The same sources indicated, however, that Chamorro may have his recommendations ready in about 20 days because he only has to examine the evidence submitted by the U.S. Justice Department when it requested the extraditions, the investigations carried out by Borquez, the testimony of the three officers and other witnesses, and observations made by the lawyers.

AUTHORITIES TAKE MEASURES TO PREVENT DISORDER

PA201621 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The authorities in Bogota ordered strict military patrolling beginning this morning to prevent the disruption of public order. Army and police force units have been assigned this duty to guarantee that the transportation of passengers is carried out without problems.

Only half of the buses were operating this morning, afraid that Operation Thumbtack would be carried out against vehicles dedicated to the transportation of passengers. Operation *Thumbtack is always* carried out when the government approves a bus fare increase.

The authorities in Cali also are enforcing the strictest measures to prevent any action that could disturb public peace by groups protesting against bus fare increases approved by the government last Friday. Army, police and secret service units have combined their forces to try to preserve order in the city. An army spokesman said any attempt to disrupt public order will be severely sanctioned according to the national security law.

Meanwhile, labor organizations in Cali have announced that their directors will meet to analyze the situation created by the increase in prices of fares and fuel. They also are planning to submit to the government a plan for a wage increase to balance the increase in the cost of living that will result from the increase in the price of fuel and transportation.

The national bus corporation of Valle Department will decide today what position it will assume in connection with the present situation.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF NEW NATURAL GAS DEPOSIT

PA220255 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [ECOPETROL] today announced the discovery of more natural gas at the No 1 [name indistinct] well in Atlantico Department. On announcing the prospects of this deposit, Mines Minister Alberto Vasquez said that not everything in the energy field has to be gloomy for the country. He added:

[Begin Vasquez recording] Today, we have good news for Colombians. We would like to announce that a gas well with encouraging results in its final tests was discovered in Atlantico Department, near Sabana Larga municipality. ECOPETROL began to drill the well at the end of (?December). Tests at 7,300 feet were undertaken this weekend. The results have been highly positive. We have obtained a volume of extraction of 7 million cubic feet in 8 hours of tests at very high pressure, indicating that there must be an important gas reserve at this location that would implement the national reserves of this important fuel.

The well, called (Molineros) No 1, is being [word indistinct] at this time. It demands the drilling of additional wells to measure the extent of the reserves that might exist in that location. Technological studies on this important sedimentary basin, which covers a very good part of Atlantico Department, indicate that it is a discovery that might have great significance for the country's energy future. Therefore, Colombia can be sure that we are facing problems with determination, courage and optimism. We are sure that the good results will give us [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CEPE RENEGOTIATES LONG-TERM OIL CONTRACTS AT HIGHER PRICES

PA211345 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Ecuadorean crude prices were set at 36.5 percent above the price set by OPEC in the renegotiation of long-term contracts, it was reported here. In sales of available oil, the price went up by more than 55 percent, and higher in a contract concluded last week by the Eduadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], a CEPE spokesman told LATIN-REUTER.

According to the increases stipulated by OPEC for the first quarter of 1979, Ecuadorean crude should have cost $13.20 per barrel, but the crisis in Iran led CEPE to renegotiate its long-term contracts, and in February it obtained $16.78 per barrel, and in March, $17.91. At the same time, in the sales of available oil, CEPE negotiated 350,000 barrels at $16.30 a barrel in January with the (Iveca) Company. Last week the corporation secured the unprecedented price of $20.50 per barrel in a contract signed with a Panamanian firm, (Noroco), for the supply of 700,000 barrels of crude.

CEPE hopes to charge more than $18.00 in the renegotiation of its long-term contracts, bearing in mind that in this type of negotiation prices are not as high as those obtained from current sales. Under the present market conditions, prices for occasional sales are generally higher than those charged in long-term contracts, Assistant CEPE Manager Abelardo Pachano reported in a communique. This is due to the fact that in the first instance, buyers have no commitment to make new purchases, making them [announcer pauses]...purchases and have commitments to make new purchases making purchase with the intention of speculating or to meet urgent needs such as supplying a refinery, Pachano added. [sentence as heard]

JOURNALIST GROUPS ANALYZE GOVERNMENT ATTACKS ON MEDIA

PA220229 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Joint Action Committee of the National Federation of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists (UNP) began a standing session at noon to analyze the latest attacks on freedom of expression, a press bulletin reports. Last night the committee decided to address itself to all the country's recognized political parties to coordinate joint actions of defense of freedom of expression and maintenance of conditions of liberty and respect between the state and the citizens.

Assigned committees paid visits to political leaders today to state their points of view and demand effective action by the parties toward the government's contradiction of the political behavior that it promised to uphold and maintain, the national journalist organizations' press bulletin says. It was also reported that arrangements have been made with the communications media and provincial associations and [words indistinct] of the UNP to coordinate action in a crusade for the defense of freedom of expression.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCUSSES LARA CASTRO CASE

PY091822 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Mar 79 p 10 PY

[Text] State Attorney General Clotildo Jimenez Benitez has answered this newspaper's questions on the consequences that could result from his summons to Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro to provide information. "Mrs Lara Castro is taking advantage of this request for information to make political statements against the government. Both she and her lawyer and especially her lawyer, know that a statement of this kind cannot be used against her."

Jiminez Benitez added that "the attorney general cannot ask any person to appear in court, which is why he had to resort to a first court judge. This is not because there has been a crime or felony, but to obtain information and to get the person to cooperate with the court. Many people believe the state attorney's job is limited to presenting charges, but it must be pointed out that he also has the powers to conduct an investigation and this is the reason for my request."

The state attorney general also said: "As holder of a public office, it is my desire to find out how the Human Rights Defense Commission headed by Mrs Lara Castro was created, who its members are, and whether Mrs Lara Castro was elected at a meeting or in some other way. We have learned that the organization has no legal status, domestic or international, but is a member of an organization headquartered in the United States called the International League for Human Rights. We are convinced that the Commission for Defense of Human Rights in our country receives instructions and even subsidies from abroad. This is what we what we want to investigate."

He added: "At the same time, by requesting Mrs Lara Castro to provide information, we give her the opportunity to defend herself. What we want is dialog. We do not want to establish that there has been a crime or a felony, but to find out about the commission she heads."

Lawyers for Mrs Lara Castro have indicated that the attorney general's plea contains no charges because no felony has been committed. Jimenez Benitez said: "If my office were acting in bad faith, it would base its action on the charges presented by the chief of the Investigations Department. The latter has accused Mrs Lara Castro of obstructing justice, and this is a felony similar to concealment."

The attorney general said further: "We do not refuse Mrs Lara Castro the right to report violations of human rights at the national level. She can even be a plaintiff in such cases. What we do refuse is to allow her make these charges abroad to the detriment of the state of law prevailing in our country. This power, which we consider extraordinary, is denied to her by international law. By doing so she would be undermining the image of the country."

The attorney general indicated that "having the right to report violations of human rights, we believe that Mrs Lara Castro's duty is to cooperate with the authorities. I have the power to arrest her to obtain a statement, but we do not intend to threaten her or engage in polemics."

With regard to the consequences Mrs Lara Castro's nonappearance in court might have, Jimenez Benitez said: "If she fails to appear and provide information, she will not be summoned again. We will go ahead on the basis of the results of our investigation. The judge will return my plea and I will study it again."

GOVERNMENT STUDYING PLAN TO REDUCE OIL CONSUMPTION

PY202350 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 20 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Mar (LATIN)--According to government sources, Uruguay is studying a plan to cut oil consumption because the increase in the price of crude oil will demand an additional $20-25 million per year from the country.

Gen Jorge Borad, chairman of the National Administration of Fuel, Alcohol and Cement (ANCAP), has predicted that oil consumption in Uruguay, a country that imports all its oil needs, will reach about $220- 230 million in 1979.

Last year OPEC approved gradual price increases for 1979, but then several members announced new increases after Iran stopped producing about 5 million barrels per day.

The program to reduce oil consumption would include measures at three levels: Industry, transportation and household use. In the industrial sector oil would be saved by preventing waste due to inefficiency in the use of energy. Transportation would be reorganized, including lower speeds for the better use of fuel. General Borad explained that in the household area measures would be implemented to reduce the cost of heating and the use of any household fuel. The source did not explain when these measures would be implemented.

FOLLE EXPLAINS STAND ON SCHILLING CASE IN BRAZIL

PY170155 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 16 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez has contended that the case of Flavia Schilling, a Brazilian citizen who is in jail in Uruguay, is the exclusive concern of the judicial branch and the executive branch cannot interfere.

Folle arrived this morning in Rio de Janeiro on his return trip from Brasilia. He said the Uruguayan courts sentenced Flavia on subversive charges, and noted that only a court can again order her release.

In Porto Alegre the lawyer for the Schilling family charged that hidden Brazilian forces have been encouraging Uruguayan officials to not release Flavia Schilling. He also announced that a delegation of congressmen will go to Montevideo to ask Uruguayan officials why Flavia is still being held despite her poor health and physical condition.

COMMUNIST PARTY CRITICIZES PLANS FOR NEW LOANS

PA212256 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Ernesto Vega report]

[Text] The Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] has received with astonishment the recent statements by Finance Minister Luis Ugueto Arismendi to the effect that the administration is planning to obtain new loans this year despite the fact that President Luis Herrera Campins said in his first message to Congress that he was receiving a mortgaged country. PCV acting Secretary Radames Larrazabal made the following statement:

[Begin Larrazabal recording] Concerning this matter, we have this to say: The minister's statements have caused surprise because only 1 week ago President Herrera Campins charged that the country was mortgaged. If the country is mortgaged, one cannot understand how the finance minister publicly said that he is planning to ask for more foreign loans. If there is no emergency and there are huge quantities in the treasury reserves, how can they be planning to contract new debts? This is inexplicable. We in the Communist Party believe that a chain of debts seems to be the official policy in public finance. Democratic Action made the first mortgage and now the Social Christian Party is planning to get the second mortgage.

[Question] How can this be explained, deputy?

[Answer] The country has contracted debts mainly on the instructions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund from the time when there were so-called petroleum surpluses. These international banks wanted the oil producing countries to [word indistinct] the so-called surpluses in international finance through debt, military [word indistinct] and large industrial projects, as was the case in Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Iran and other petroleum producing countries. [end recording]

EXPORTERS COUNCIL CREATED TO AID ANDEAN PACT NATIONS

PA212010 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Andean Exporters Council has been installed for the purpose of increasing exports by coordinating the efforts of the private sectors and the member countries of the Andean Pact.

Juan Moreno Gomez, vice president of the Venezuelan Exporters Association, will be the vice president of the Andean Exporters Council. Moreno Gomez said that far from seeking leadership within the organization, the council will try to promote good relationships among the exporters and cooperate in reaching the goals of the Andean Pact.

PAPER SAYS NIEHOUS MIGHT BE RELEASED ON 3 APRIL

PA211400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0003 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 20 Mar (EFE)--U.S. industrialist William Frank Niehous, who was kidnaped by a guerrilla group in Caracas 3 years ago, might be released by his captors on 3 April, according to a report published by the newspaper EL MUNDO today. According to EL MUNDO, "there is a rumor at the National Congress that Niehous will be released somewhere in Venezuela by 3 April as proof of the guerrillas' willingness to accept the policy of national reconciliation that President Luis Herrera Campins has proposed."

'MEXICAN INTERESTS' PRIMARY CONSIDERATION IN OIL DEVELOPMENT

LD220857 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 15 Mar 79 p 14 LD

[Marlise Simons interview with Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo in Mexico City: "Mexico Intends to Be Its Own Boss in Oil Production"--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] The political chaos in Iran and the reduction in oil production has suddenly aroused enormous interest in Mexican oil. Has pressure already been exerted on you to increase production?

[Answer] Mexican interests will be our primary consideration in developing our oil-fields. Production must be consistent with our capacity to spend the income from oil exports. Unless we insure that, we will do enormous harm to our economy and will run the risk of becoming a typical oil-producing country, which does not know how to spend its income and in which the rich become even richer and the poor even poorer. We will not deviate from that stance.

[Question] Could oil production be increased quickly in the event of a crisis?

[Answer] No. Our production ceiling of 2.2 million barrels per day will be attained in 1980. That level will be maintained throughout my term of office, in other words at least until 1982. That level enables us to absorb our oil income and to use the gas produced during oil extraction. Many factors could influence this situation, such as the growth of our development and the results of our industrialization plans. The oil question is so dynamic that it changes from day to day. All the plans we have made recently must be reviewed in light of the new oil strikes.

[Question] Why does Mexico not join OPEC?

[Answer] OPEC was formed by countries that had given concessions to foreign oil companies. They wanted to fix oil prices themselves and not be at the mercy of these foreign companies. The situation is different in Mexico--we have nationalized our oil production. The company exploiting the oil is a state monopoly. Mexico fixes its oil prices in accordance with the situation on the world market and, of course, with the OPEC prices. However we are not yet a major oil producer: We produce no more than 1.5 million barrels per day and have only been doing so for a short time.

[Question] There is enormous U.S. interest in the Mexican oil strikes, and people are assuming that the United States will also have access to those reserves. Is that a realistic expectation?

[Answer] We would like to have as broad a market as possible, but it is logical for the United States to be one of our customers since it is a neighboring country. Our development capacity will grow in due course and we will have to make extremely long-term plans. Our strategy will be determined by the world oil supply, oil prices and our own needs. We must take as many factors as possible into account.

Threat

[Question] The U.S. Government regards Mexico as a possible threat to U.S. security because of its political and social problems. Do you agree?

[Answer] I do not believe that a country that has enjoyed enviable political stability for a long time can pose a political threat to another country. However, perhaps they have different information than ours. After all, we are neighbors. On the other hand, the United States really represents definite risks for Mexico.

[Question] It is, of course, unavoidable that comparisons are being drawn between Mexico and Iran. Both countries have traditional societies, great oil resources and an extremely wide gap between rich and poor. What conclusions do you draw from the events in Iran?

[Answer] We learned our lesson in the 1910 revolution. The search for a political solution to our social tensions gave us the structure for institutional solutions, even though they may not have been implemented quickly enough. The fundamental political answer to our problems was given by the 1910 revolution. We did not need the "oil boom" for that. Iran and Mexico are entirely different.

[Question] But wealth is very unevenly distributed in both countries.

[Answer] We have the opportunity of correcting that imbalance, and we are now on the right road in that respect. Wealth is badly distributed in all capitalist countries, including the United States. There is great inequality in Mexico because our society still contains many primitive cultures. It is not simply a question of social injustice: Our society now has different levels of cultural development. Many of our indigenous communities refuse to adopt Western culture. They cannot find any solution to their "poverty" because they reject the achievements of our modern civilization. They do not want innoculations or automobiles. If we consider that poverty then the inequality is, indeed, great.

[Question] But the inequality is just as great in the cities.

[Answer] Correct. That is the result of our population explosion, which makes it impossible to tackle the problems created by the growth (between 7 and 15 percent) of our cities. However, I do not like the sort of generalization that compares cultural differences with poverty. That argument does not hold water. It is so easy to label countries and people and to create stereotypes that take over and are accepted by everyone. I would like people to analyze the situation more thoroughly.

War

[Question] Mexico does not have the military capability to protect its oilfields should war break out. Do you intend to increase that capability, or are you counting on U.S. support in such an eventuality?

[Answer] We will not count on U.S. support but, like every civilized country, we will defend our property with the means available to us. And if that does not succeed... well, that has already happened in our history. What can we do about it?

[Question] You are not involved in any defense talks with the United States?

[Answer] No.

[Question] And you can foresee no changes in the field of military capability or arms acquisition?

[Answer] No, definitely not.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO INAUGURATES NATIONAL DIALOG MEETING

PA220342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo inaugurated the national dialog meeting today at the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences [IICA], where he spoke on various national and international topics. The executive president of the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity spoke next, pointing out the plans and problems of the institution. The executive president of the Costa Rican Oil Refinery is currently speaking. He is referring to the problem of oil prices and the country's needs. The country's economic and financial situation will be analyzed all day today by top government officials and [words indistinct]. The meeting of prominent persons, as President Carazo described it, does not include the participation of the National Liberation Party and the Communist Party.

The president discussed oil problems, the decrease in coffee prices on the international market and a series of measures that the government has adopted in an attempt to balance the country's economy. However, Carazo praised other agricultural activities--such as sugar, meat and the boost that is being given to the development of a fishery project--that have in some way helped the economy.

Regarding the importance of the dialog that started this morning at the IICA, President Rodrigo Carazo said:

[Begin Carazo recording] [in progress] great efforts, much work and the participation of many devoted people [words indistinct] understanding by the community or that the community is misinformed. I believe that this is not [word indistinct] that the change in the life-style that mankind will have at the end of the 20th century demands everyones's active participation. I believe that it is everyone's responsibility to face the problem. We have not called you here to implement measures that would decrease imports or increase exports. We have called you here because we want you to (?give us) ideas concerning those matters, but we do not want to place the responsibility on anyone. We have called you here so that together we can prepare to confront this historic situation, which is the immediate and progressive substitution of fuels that produce the energy that moves today's world. [end recording]

This was an excerpt of President Carazo's speech given this morning at the inauguration of the national dialog meeting in which he also discussed several problems that have been affecting the country's economy, local problems and international problems such as the oil price increase. The Costa Rican president made general statements concerning the country's economic situation and asked government officials attending the meeting to try to find a feasible solution to the difficult economic crisis that Costa Rica and other countries are experiencing.

Call to Rationalize Spending

PA220343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Direct report by Radio Reloj correspondent William Cespedes Echevarria from the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences--live]

[Text] In addition to a decrease in public expenditures and a substantial change in the people's lifestyle, president Carazo suggested the creation of a bus transportation system for public employees so that the officials of certain government institutions and offices will not use their private vehicles.

Carazo said that spending at a national and family level must be cut down. He said that spending must be rationalized in view of the fuel crisis. He asked for a change in consumption habits. We will now offer an excerpt of Carazo's speech on what this means to the country:

[Begin Carazo recording] If we truly want to avoid a devaluation in this country we must conserve fuel, and that is a national task. If we want economic stability in this country, the people must know that they cannot go around spending happily. If we want the people of this country to have the purchasing power of a normal and guaranteed salary, it is necessary that whenever an expenditure is made it should be immediately balanced by income.

We are willing, and I personally assume responsibility, to make the decisions and implement the required measures so that there will be a responsible attitude toward spending in Costa Rica. [Words indistinct] simply with the intention to let you know our reflections and tell you what we believe should be done. In the first place we have indicated how fuel can be rationed. The government and the autonomous institutions have issued regulations and implemented action and plans such as the decision adopted in May and June 1978 to move up by 1 year the date when all hydroelectric plants beginning with the one in [word indistinct], would start operation in order to stop the use of imported hydrocarbons in the shortest time possible and replace them with hydroelectric power. Consequently, when we made that decision and the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity accepted it as internal policy, we took a step that--engineer (Lana Durate) will discuss it later--will result in substantial savings at a moment in which we break [words indistinct] relay races in Costa Rica in which, when were about to enjoy the available energy, a new plant had to be started. So if there were any delays in the plant that was put into operation it resulted in a problem such as the one we are experiencing today. [end recording]

Energy Decree

PA221210 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo closing national dialog meeting at Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences--live]

[Excerpts] After having heard the summary of what occurred in each of the work commissions, I would first of all like to state, as I said when the session began this morning, that I firmly believe in popular participation. I view participation from two aspects. Men assume responsibility and a calm attitude in the face of problems. Throughout this dialog held today we have seen participation in all its significance. It has been suggested that it has been positive. I must confess that I believe that it has been deeply positive. It has been said that there was no sectarianism in the discussions. I do not think there can be sectarianism when one tries to confront serious national problems. Specific measures were suggested. There were efforts to outline procedures. The groundwork for action was laid. Each person who gave his opinion did so in good faith. This is important.

I would now like to read one of the various projects that we will undertake in the form of a decree to implement the government's austerity policy. This is in addition to measures that have already been adopted. This will complement action that we necessarily have to undertake. I will read it as an example so that all of you will have an idea of how far we plan to go.

The president of the republic and the public works and transport minister, whereas:

1. The petroleum byproduct crisis seriously affecting the economies of all countries demands the adoption of extreme measures for its solution;

2. Energy problems affect the world economy and condition all efforts aimed at achieving the financial, economic and social stability of each country;

3. The Costa Rican people's efforts to cooperate in solving of the serious problems of the energy crisis force the executive branch to respond with extreme measures in the use of the resources of the public administration;

4. Only through the joint efforts of all state institutions and all Costa Ricans can we opportunely overcome the serious problems caused by this crisis;

5. The uncontrolled use of vehicles of the central government and decentralized institutions disproportionately increases the annual consumption of petroleum byproducts;

6. The inadequate acquisition of vehicles for official use by the executive branch and decentralized institutions increases the cost of operation and the high drain of foreign exchange for the purchase of spare parts and the excessive consumption of fuel;

7. The poor utilization of official vehicles, the defective system of administration of these resources and the excessive increase of petroleum byproduct prices forces the adoption of vigorous measures to achieve a considerable reduction of fuel consumption and a better use of official vehicles; they decree:

1. To issue and implement administrative measures to immediately achieve--without detriment to the efficiency of state institutions--substantial savings in the consumption of fuel in the [words indistinct] of transport ordinarily used for the operation of automotive vehicles. These measures, the result of the aforementioned causes, will be forthcoming:

A. Prohibition of the importation of light automotive vehicles in all of the central administration with the exception of those necessary for public security, traffic control and the substitution of units in service (?with prior justification) for that purpose;

B. Prohibition of the use of light automotive vehicles that get less than 4 km per liter of fuel;

C. Prohibition of the use of light automotive vehicles in those zones of the country that permit access by more economical means such as air, railway or collective land transport;

D. Prohibition of the circulation of public sector vehicles that are not identified by special license plates and number of [word indistinct] assigned, without any exception;

E. Prohibition of the use of vehicles of the central administration that do not have prior authorization of their respective institutions in line with regulations in effect for the use of official vehicles;

2. Request that the other state institutions establish similar measures within their administrative systems in order to make uniform the present public action.

3. Create in each state institution work commissions in charge of promptly analyzing the use of transportation equipment, specifically indicating the justification for maintaining equipment in operation. The respective report should indicate the monthly amount of fuel required for each unit. The reports of the work commissions should be delivered to the Public Works Ministry at least 60 days following the promulgation of this decree. Within the following 8 days, the ministry will establish procedures that should be implemented for the use of the equipment.

The ministry will be the administrative body in charge of executing and controlling the aforementioned provisions. It is authorized to withdraw, within the deadlines indicated, all automotive transport units that do not conform to the norms established in this decree. [words indistinct] the public administration official or worker who does not fulfill the terms of this decree will be disciplined, including separation from the post for just cause according to each case, through the respective institutions.

CARAZO DENIES EXISTENCE OF FUEL SHORTAGES

PA211945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The government has guaranteed that there is enough gasoline in Costa Rica. There will not be any problem with the supplies of gasoline and diesel fuel because the Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] has enough reserves of these two fuels.

In face of the situation that has arisen in the past 2 days, the president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo, said that the collective psychosis of seeking gasoline was provoked by false reports. There are enough gasoline and diesel reserves and consumers should have no supply problem, Carazo reiterated.

Carazo said that there will not be fuel price increases because the country has signed contracts that assure the supply of fuel to the country at low prices. He was very clear in stating that if the OPEC establishes new prices, the country will be told immediately just as was done in December. Right now there are no supply or price problems, the president said.

The government has criticized the speculation of some gas station owners as a result of rumors of gasoline shortages. It is immoral that gas stations have charged up to 20 colones for a gallon of gasoline, the executive president of RECOPE, Fernando Ortuno, said. He said that consumers can be sure that there will be fuel supplies and that the storing of gasoline in inadequate places is very dangerous.

The president of the republic believes that distorted news reports published in the past few days by some news organs harm the people. Carazo appeared upset with reports that gasoline and oil prices would go up, affecting our economy. It is not true, the chief of state affirmed. The president then stated that the government has no reason to hide anything.

President Carazo, who was accompanied by Ortuno, said that recently RECOPE has delivered an average of 140,000 gallons per day and this is evidence that there is no problem. What happened was that as a result of getting an adequate supply of diesel fuel to the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity, there have been delays in the delivery of gasoline. However, we will deliver whatever amount of gasoline is demanded, Ortuno noted.

UNION LEADERS DEMAND RESIGNATION OF LABOR MINISTER

PA211334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] This afternoon, a group of union leaders, including communist deputies Mario Devandas and Humberto Vargas Carbonel, went to the office of Labor Minister Estela Quesada to request proof of the charges she made against them on Thursday over a national television network. The labor minister was not at her office, so the union leaders withdrew and held a demonstration in front of the ministry. At the demonstration, they demanded the Quesada's removal as labor minister.

During the demonstration staged by several unions against the labor minister, United People's Party deputy Vargas Carbonel was involved in an incident. He prevented an Education Ministry vehcile driven by Mario Alvarado from entering the basement parking area. He told Radio Reloj that the vehicle was trying to run over the demonstrators and he wanted to be the first to be run over.

The communists accused the labor minister of trying to sabotage the various strike movements. Here is a recording of communist deputy Mario Devandas asking for the removal of the labor minister:

[Begin Devandas recording] If Mrs Estela Quesada values herself which is the last thing that [words indistinct] respect oneself, Mrs Estela Quesada should leave the Labor Ministry. [applause, shouts from demonstrators] (?The government, all the Costa Rican workers are demanding that the labor minister resign, that she be sent home because she is not fulfilling any function. Except for slandering the labor movement. Mrs Estela seems to be the public relations chief for the business chambers and not the minister for labor. This lady has become used to reading the labor code with one eye open and the other closed. With her open eye she reads the obligations of the workers and with her closed eye she refuses to see the obligations of business and the obligations he has as labor minister. [end recording]

LABOR MINISTER RESIGNS, CARAZO REJECTS RESIGNATION

PA212232 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Labor Minister Estela Quesada submitted her resignation late last night, but President Rodrigo Carazo rejected it this morning. She immediately stated that she will remain in the post at the president's request. [sentence indistinct] Regarding her decision to continue as minister, Estela Quesada said that she has adopted that decision in order to continue working to solve the country's problems.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY CREATED

PA212027 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [Comite Nacional de Defensa de la Democracia] was formed yesterday evening at approximately 2300. It has been reported that one of the most important decisions adopted was to ask the central government to give its unrestricted support to Labor Minister Estela Quesada.

The committee was formed following a crowded meeting at the Leon school. Some complaints were made there against President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo Odio and Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey.

The committee, which is composed of political figures such as Armando Guardia, Oscar Cruz, Guido Nunez, Guillermo Malavassi and Father Claudio (Salano), among others, has decided to present its position at the national dialog opened this morning by the president of the republic.

The committee announced during the meeting that extremist groups want Minister Quesada to resign because her correct stand blocks their plans to dominate the country without having the right to do so and to impose the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was noted at this meeting that the presence of Minister Quesada in the government represents a guarantee of respect for the constitutional order of our democratic regime and that there must be support for the labor minister, respect for her jurisdiction and enough help to prevent, in a timely and efficient manner, difficult situations from developing.

NICARAGUA

SANDINISTS HOLD 12 HOSTAGES IN BANK HOLDUP ATTEMPT

PA220051 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Mar (AFP)--A Sandinist commando group has been holding 12 hostages at the main office of a savings company in Managua since this afternoon after a foiled attack in which one of the guerrillas was killed.

Three men and one woman armed with machineguns broke into the office at 1515 (2115 GMT), demanding that employees turn over the money. However, a military patrol going by realized the situation and opened fire on the group, killing a still unidentified man about 23 years of age.

An employee also sounded the electrical alarm, and shortly afterwards nearly 100 soldiers surrounded the building--located in the southwestern part of the city--keeping the Sandinists under siege. Officials have delcared the area "dangerous."

The Sandinists took 11 employees and manager Mario Sacas hostage and asked to negotiate their exit from the building through Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo and the Venezuelan charge d'affaires. The commando group will apparently ask for political asylum in Venezuela.

RADIO SANDINO VOWS ACTION IF BANK ATTACKERS HARMED

PA220451 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Attention Nicaraguan people. Attention. We warn the police of the Somozist regime that they should meet the demands of our comrades. Attention. Much attention. We warn the Managua police that they should meet the demands of our comrades in (Niapsa). If they do not we will be forced to unleash other actions that will harm them.

Our comrades in (Niapsa) are demanding their departure through diplomatic (?asylum) to Venezuela and the mediation of Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo. Those two measures, as everyone must understand, are demanded to save their lives since, if our comrades fall into the hands of the National Guard criminals they will be killed. Somozism will promise heaven and earth, but the entire people know how the National Guard acts. That is why we demand that the demands by our comrades be fulfilled, that is, their prompt departure to a friendly country and the mediation of Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo. We are asking the Venezuelan ambassador (?or) charge d'affaires and Msgr Miguel • y Bravo to be present and serve as mediators.

We warn that the demands of our comrades must be fulfilled. We also alert all squads and columns of our organization to go to the aid of our comrades and to be attentive to all that may occur. We call on the squads and the people's militia in Managua to be in a state of alert, ready to respond at any time to the attack that the henchmen of the Somozist guard are preparing at this time against our comrades in (Niapsa). We also call on the diplomatic corps, particularly the ambassadors, charge d'affairs of Venezuela and Panama and Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo so they will be present and serve as mediators to guarantee our comrades' departure from the country.

We repeat that the demands of our comrades must be met. We also call on the charge d'affairs and ambassador of Venezuela and Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo to serve as guarantors in aiding our comrades. We likewise call on our tactical combat squads in Managua and the Sandinist people's militias to be ready to go to the rescue of our comrades if an attack occurs. We also warn that any reprisal against our comrades will be answered by our forces.

SANDINISTS REPORT EXECUTION, CLASHES WITH GUARDSMEN

PA211621 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Carlos Fonseca Amador Northern Front has announced the killing of two National Guard machinegun operators and the annihilation of a 20-man National Guard patrol during a clash in Mesas del Cacao, Nueva Segovia Department.

Other Sandinist squads set up an ambush on the road linking Ocotal with Macuelizo. In this operation, a truck full of soldiers was destroyed and the traitor who took the enemy to the Sandinist operations headquarters was executed.

Yesterday, the Somozist guard seized a gas station in Las Brisas, Managua. The gas station's owner is Samuel Santos, an uncle of Jose Alberto Acevedo, who is in exile at the Mexican Embassy for arms smuggling. Samuel Santos, his wife and nephew are at the Mexican Embassy. Acevedo is the owner of the truck seized while taking a large amount of weapons from Costa Rica to Nicaragua through Penas Blancas.

OFFICIAL SOURCES DENY CUBAN TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

PA211658 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Cuba today rejected as absolutely false news carried by Western news agencies taken from the Chinese news agency XINHUA about the presence of Cuban troops in Kampuchea. Official sources interviewed by PRELA in Havana termed these rumors as a lie and lacking foundation. The same sources considered these rumors to be part of a Chinese campaign against our country. The same sources said that this is not the first time that Western news agencies have carried rumors spread by XINHUA.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH FRANCE

FL211438 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 21 Mar 79 FL

[Text] French Economy Minister Rene Monory has received Raul Leon Torras, minister-president of the National Bank of Cuba, in order to examine bilateral economic relations. During the meeting, the two officials made a positive evaluation of the status of economic, financial and commercial relations between France and Cuba. They also expressed interest in expanding and intensifying such relations. Leon Torras was accompanied by Cuban Ambassador to France Gregorio Ortega, who later hosted a cocktail party at the Cuban Embassy in Paris in honor of the presidents of the principal French banks. (Raymond Sesad), director of the Foreign Ministry's Latin American Department, attended the reception for the French Government, along with executives of French industry and finance.

POLISH PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ TO VISIT 'SOON'

FL211117 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, will visit our country soon at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The Polish leader will be making an official and friendly visit.

NONALINED COUNTRIES HEALTH EXPERTS MEETING OPENS

FL211443 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1427 GMT 21 Mar 79 FL

[Text] A meeting of public health experts of the nonalined countries movement has opened at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Public Health Ministry--MINSAP--with the attendance of delegations from 29 countries, including Cuba. Flavio Bravo Pardo, vice president of the Council of State, is chairing the opening session. Public Health Minister Dr Jose A. Gutierrez Muniz is scheduled to make the opening remarks at the meeting.

Further Reportage

FL212113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 21 Mar 79 FL

[Except] In our country all levels of society have been affected by centuries of looting of the national wealth, Public Health Minister Dr Jose Antonio Gutierrez Muniz stated in a speech at today's opening session of the nonalined countries health experts meeting. It is not necessary to wait until the general, economic and political objectives have been attained in order to establish cooperation in sectors such as the one we are discussing, he added.

He stressed that actions aimed at alleviating something as important as the health conditions under which many people live can be taken in the immediate future. Gutierrez Muniz further stated that Cuba has had good results in the health sphere which could be examined by countries having conditions similar to ours and later used to overcome present difficulties.

Dr David Tejada, deputy director general of the World Health Organization, also made a speech at the opening session of the nonalined countries health experts meeting. After conveying greetings from WHO Director Dr Halfdan T. Mahler, Tejada said the common task is to attain by the year 2000 the highest levels of health for all peoples. He added that WHO considers this Havana meeting an effort of extraordinary importance and one of the mechanisms needed to achieve politically and technically the goals that have been set out. He also referred to the creation and development of the nonalined countries movement and said it constitutes a good response to the unavoidable historic challenge of today's world.

In fully exercising their sovereignty and political determination, the nonalined countries have organized to play an important role in concluding a new international economic order, Dr David Tejada stated. He stressed that today's health problems will not be confronted with any degree of success if the countries do not unite their efforts domestically and act solidarily in international relations. In today's world there is not just one problem of health, or of education, or of housing or of foodstuffs; there are different aspects but only one problem, which is development comprehensively examined, not just as economic growth, Dr Tejada stated. He noted that such a problem can only be solved with a firm political decision and with a more determined will to make changes on the part of the governments and the peoples of the so-called Third World.

Dr Tejada said that health should be assigned a high priority in the efforts for development because it is a contribution to development itself and to peace. He referred to the recommendations made at the meeting held in the Soviet Union on health problems, and said that they constitute an inescapable commitment for all countries.

ARMED FORCES PILOT TRAINING COURSES ANNOUNCED

FL212157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2047 GMT 21 Mar 79 FL

[Text] It was reported today in Havana City that the Anti-Aircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force, in coordination with the Federation of Intermediate Level Students, calls on all students who are in the 11th grade to enroll in the Revolutionary Armed Forces pilot training courses. The specialties to be studied are: Fighter pilot, transport pilot and helicopter pilot. The requirements to enroll in the courses are the following: One must have completed the 11th grade, be between the ages of 17 and 21, weigh between 55 and 80 kg, be between 150 and 185 cm tall and have the required physical and mental conditions. Applications for enrollment will be held at all preuniversity centers in the country up to 15 May 1979.

BAHAMAS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACP-EEC MEETING IN FREEPORT

Arrival of EEC Delegations

FL211952 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Tomorrow marks the start of the formal negotiations between the African, Caribbean and Pacific [ACP] Council of Ministers and the European Economic Community [EEC]. ACP delegates have been in Grand Bahama since the weekend, but most of the delegates from the nine-member EEC are arriving at the convention site today.

[Begin recording] [(Dorothy Panza)] The coordinating team of the ACP-EEC convention [words indistinct] this afternoon making formal arrangements for almost 250 more delegates due to arrive here within the next half hour. The delegates are from the nine-nation EEC. They will meet with members of the ACP states in a joint session tomorrow, which will be opened by Prime Minister Pindling. Mr (Reginald Wood), financial secretary, said his coordinating team has had a number of difficulties because of the increase of delegates to the convention. But the team, he said, has been working extremely hard to solve the problems. Every hotel on the island, he said, is full to capacity. At the outset, said Mr Wood, some 400 delegates were due to attend the convention, but 700 more had turned up. When asked why he thought this happened, Mr Wood said:

[(Wood)] Well you know, my dear, this happens to be the Bahamas. And I imagine that when they heard that we were having the meeting in the Bahamas, many more than would have gone to any other place elected to come here.

[(Panza)] Mr (Wood) said that the coordinating team will ensure that all efforts are made to comfortably accommodate the delegates. [end recording]

Importance of Agenda, Venue

FL211922 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the African, Caribbean and Pacific [ACP] states has adopted a compact agenda for discussions beginning tomorrow with the nine-member European Economic Community [EEC]. Delegates from the two groups of states are now meeting in Grand Bahama to negotiate a successor economic agreement to the 1975 Lome Convention.

Today's press release from the ACP Council of Ministers said the ACP agenda concerns the priority granted to discussions on the negotiations which took precedence over the current Lome Convention. One of the essential modifications is a new system of stabilization of export earnings. (Fred Mitchell) talks about the significance of the ACP Agenda.

[Begin (Mitchell) recording] The question is being asked by many Bahamians--what is the importance of these meetings? The importance is twofold: The success of these meetings in Freeport will help to boost our image as an important center of world commerce, politics and trade. It is a natural consequence of political independence. We are small, but we must find a way to make our presence felt, lest we be sheared out of the resources of the world. It is a simple fact that if we are not known, if we do not make international alliances, then when we have an internal problem or when there are world problems which affect us, no one will look to us or look out for us. The Bahamas, they will say, who's that?

That's another reason why the Bahamas is lobbying so hard for the signing to take place in Nassau. The convention could be known as the Nassau Convention. It will put us on the map in the same way that Lome, the capital of Togo in West Africa, became well known. It is not easy, however. The African countries, including Togo, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Kenya, are all vying for the signing. Heavy pressure is being put on us to withdraw in favor of one of the African countries. The Caribbean countries are apparently united with us that the signing ought to take place in the Caribbean, and they are satisfied that the Bahamas should get it. But there is one simple fact to reckon with. There are more African countries than Caribbean countries.

The second point about this conference is the potential for attracting manufacturers to the Bahamas. The Bahamas Government is interested in attracting more companies like the Bacardi Company to the Bahamas to increase employment opportunities. The conference is being held in the industrial center of the country and the Grand Bahama Port Authority has been trying to pull all the stops to impress those here for this conference. (Syntex), the chemical manufacturer, is one of the beneficiaries of the Lome Convention. We understand from Port Authority personnel that one investor willing to put down a $100 million electric car plant is flying down to see what he can do to lobby.

The deputy prime minister pointed out yesterday that the Bahamas has a large delegation because it recognizes the importance of these meetings. The prime minister arrived last night. No less than seven ministers are part of the Bahamas delegation, together with the technical staff of the Ministry of Finance. Some of the best lobbyists in the Cabinet are here, and the prize is to get the convention signing ceremony in Nassau. But even if we miss this time, the international exposure will benefit us well. And certainly none of the delegates will forget that the Bahamas is on the map. [end recording]

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT, MILITARY OFFICIALS ADDRESS VICTORY RALLY

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop

PA211740 Saint Georges Domestic Service in English 0326 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Speech by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop during 20 March victory rally at (Legume) Park in Saint Georges--recorded]

[Excerpts] Sisters and brothers, Distinguished Guest Comrade Dr Paul Robertson of the People's National Party, Brother Allan Alexander, Brother Frank Solomon, Brother Bobby Clark, members of the press, revolutionary brothers and sisters of the people's revolutionary government: The people's revolution has arrived. [applause] The long night of terror, the long night of repression and hardship has ended. The new day, the new day of justice, of liberation, of equality, that new day has come. [applause]

All rights and freedoms, sisters and brothers, which our people have lost in the last few years, we pledge to restore those rights. We pledge to expand on those rights because the revolution has been about democracy. The revolution has been about justice. The revolution has been about bringing an end to victimization and corruption. It has been about bringing an end to the random and wanton use of violence. It has been about bringing an end to the murder of our people, to the rape of our constitution, to the deflowering of our civilization.

Sisters and brothers, we pledge that in the next few weeks and months a [word indistinct] of the people's revolutionary government will develop and unfold.

You will see that the aim of this revolution was truly, as we have always promised, to bring to all of our people a new and just society for all in Grenada. [applause] The revolutionary government has already taken a number of steps to try to return our country to immediate order. As you have learned by now, we appointed a committee of four policemen of integrity and conscience, and we have asked this committee of four policemen to run through the police force and to reintroduce to that police force the standards of discipline and efficiency which we once had many many years ago. [applause]

We have also made as our temporary headquarters Radio Free Grenada and have appointed to run that radio a young man who was being kept back and victimized, a man of ability, a man who I am sure you will be satisfied will do a good job--Brother Paul Robert, as the manager. [applause]

At the same time, sisters and brothers, those criminal elements who for many years ran the prisons and brutalized not only prisoners but citizens alike, have been removed and in their place has been put a man well known to Grenadians for his conscience, for his humanity, for his discipline, for his integrity--the new superintendent of prisons, Mr Pat McLeash. [applause]

One of the first acts of the new revolutionary government, sisters and brothers, was to ensure that one or two of those people who wish to begin to exploit the vast majority of the suffering people of Grenada by hijacking prices in the usual way [changes thought]...one of our first decrees and orders was to insist, was to pass a regulation demanding that there is an immediate freeze on all prices for the near future. [applause]

We have also, as you know, appointed the first members of our provisional revolutionary government, and the members of this new government at this point [are] 14 in number. I would like to quickly introduce you to [them] at this time. I call first of all on Brother Bernard Coard, outstanding fighter, outstanding columnist, outstanding patriot. I ask you please to acknowledge Brother Bernard Coard. [applause]

I ask you also, sisters and brothers, to recognize as a member of our people's revolutionary government, the commander in chief of our armed forces, Brother Hudson Austin. [applause]

A third member that I ask you to recognize right now is Brother Vincent Newell, outstanding trade unionist and worker and (?champion).

Next I call upon Brother (Max Green), member of Parliament in the last Parliament and an outstanding figure in the Saint Andrews and Grenadian communities. Brother (Green). [applause]

Next we have the chairman of the Grenada Council for Human Rights and a very fine doctor, Dr Bernard Gittens, another member. Sister Pam Buxo, small businesswoman, we ask you also to acknowledge as a member. Brother Lynden Ramdhanny, another outstanding figure in the Saint Andrews community, is also with us as a member of our revolutionary government. [applause]

Next comes Brother Lloyd Noel, outstanding [word indistinct], well-known figure of (Saint John) [words indistinct]. [applause]

Sisters and brothers, they asked us to announce that Eric Gairy, the (?criminal) who fled to New York, has now formally sent down his resignation. [prolonged applause] [remainder of speech indistinct]

Government Member Bernard Coard

PA212131 Saint Georges Domestic Service in English 2014 GMT 20 Mar 79 PA

[Speech by revolutionary government member Bernard Coard at 20 March victory rally in (Legume) Park in Saint Georges]

[Excerpts] Sisters and brothers: On the first night following the people's revolution last Tuesday, a Grenadian living in New York rang us up at Radio Free Grenada, our headquarters, to remind us that General (Fedoc) launched his attack on the British planters and the British colonials' ruling group on the 13th of March, 1975. And this Grenadian in New York found it highly significant that the people's second successful revolution in Grenadian history should also have been on that memorable day, the 13th of March, this time, 1979. [applause]

Two days before the 13th of March, to be exact, on the 11th of March, on Sunday, the 11th of March, last week, Brother Maurice Bishop and the other leaders of the New Jewel Movement, including myself, were in hiding, underground. Two days before the people's revolution was launched, from underground to aboveground, for victory for the people of Grenada. [applause]

Why is Sunday, March the 11th important? It is important to the people of Grenada -- Because exactly 6 years before, on March the 11th, 1973, the New Jewel Movement, the vanguard of the people's struggle in Grenada, was formed for the first time under the Maurice Bishop of [word indistinct]. And so, we have the striking coincidence of the revolution being won 2 days after the 6th anniversary, the 6th birthday, of the New Jewel Movement and also falling on the same day as the revolt led by (Fedoc) in 1975.

What we in the leadership of the New Jewel Movement had to decide on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock--what we had to decide--was a series of political calculations. We had to make a series of political calculations, and if we were wrong about any of them, [words indistinct].

The first political calculation we had to make was that once we started the people's revolution, led by the people's revolutionary army, that our people would take to the streets and fight when the time was ready, because if the people did not come into the fight, the revolution would not have succeeded. [applause]

It is all well and good for people to say: Yeah, man, I ready to fight, man; yeah, man, I want a little fight. But when the call goes out, if the people do not answer the call, then liberation could be held back for another 10 or 20 or 30 years. So the first political calculation we had to make, and a very, very difficult decision was: Would the people--were the people of Grenada--ready to move, or were they not? The answer to the question is history, and today confirms history. [applause]

The second political calculation that had to be made was that the police force, brutalized and exploited and downtrodden by the Gairy dictatorship, held back and held down, with the finest elements denied promotion, with people being pushed around and shunted around, that the police would see this struggle as their salvation and that they too would refuse to fight to save the Gairy dictatorship. That was important. It was important.

The third political decision, the third political calculation that we had to make was that the political (?support arm) of the former Gairy dictatorship, who have also suffered for the last nearly 13 years under the Gairy dictatorship, who have suffered, who have [word indistinct] and who are still suffering, whose working and living conditions are almost as bad and in some cases worse than in 1951, that they too would refuse to fight to protect the Gairy dictatorship.

That is important, because what we do not want in our country is civil war. What we want in our country is natural unity. And I want to say some more about that in a while. I want to say a little more about how we must treat those in the country, although they happen to be a minority, how we must treat those who have been in the past supporters of the old regime.

The fourth political calculation which we had to make was whether or not our party, the NJM, was in fact sufficiently organized, sufficiently disciplined and sufficiently capable of mobilizing and organizing the people to successfully complete the people's revolution. The answer to that question is also history.

The fifth question we had to ask ourselves was whether, when we succeeded in toppling the Gairy Fascist dictatorship, whether we would be faced with the danger of intervention from the Fascist countries with which the Gairy dictatorship held very close ties. You know what I am talking about. I ain't calling no name, but if you shout loud enough, I might rub my head.

We had to decide whether our people were not only ready to hit the streets and defeat the Gairy dictatorship, but whether our people were ready to fight and are still ready today to fight to prevent any foreign government, any foreign group of mercenaries, any group of assassins from coming into our country to try to undo our people's revolution. [shouts]

This new freedom, liberty, which we have won, we are not giving it up for nothing at all. We are not giving it up. [applause, shouts] The people of this country have sworn that they would rather die than give up their freedom that they have won after all these years of waiting. [applause, shouts]

Sisters and brothers, I want to end my speech by drawing two particular points to your attention. The first point I want to draw to your attention is the fact that how we treat and how we relate to those members of Grenada, those citizens of Grenada, who are supporters of the supporters of the old regime [as heard]--how we treat them, how we deal with them, how we show respect for them, how we try to win them over will depend on whether we have natural unity or whether we have people with resentment in their hearts.

I am suggesting to you, sisters and brothers, that [words indistinct] to win everyone over from Gairyism. We must defeat Gairyism by winning over all the people who have been misled. Our (?problem) is to win over all those that have been misled.

You will have noticed, you will have noticed the discipline of our party and the discipline of the people's revolutionary army. You will have noticed the lack of bloodshed; you will have noticed the absence of violence; you will have noticed that the [words indistinct] was arrested by people who have been [words indistinct], was arrested without a single shot, without a spot on any of them, and that all of those who have been detained are being treated with utmost civility, with the utmost civilization and are able to read their Gospel every day and are able to see their families and their friends every day, because this revolution is a people's revolution. It is not a revolution of vengeance. It is not a revolution of hate. [applause]

We must understand that as a people we must be disciplined. As a people we must be humane. As a people we must not only believe in natural unity, we must practice it.

Brothers and sisters, I caution you to seek actively to win over the minority in our country who have been misled by Gairy and Gairyism--to win them over to the people's revolution--because it is our frank opinion that they can be won over to the people's struggle. They can be won over. Some of the sisters and brothers are saying that many have already been won over. I can believe that.

The final point I want to make, sisters and brothers, is this: You know, you know that Gairy has been squandering the economy of this country for the past 12 years, heavily. Forget the plunder of the old days. Think of just the last 12 years. Squandering the economy. Yesterday at noon we went down to the treasury to try and find out how much money the government had in the treasury. We still do not know the answer to the question. It was simply impossible and will take, it would take three times as many people working on it, of a high technical skill; it would take over 2 weeks to find out how much, if any, this country has in the treasury.

Worse than that, worse than that, every day and every week and every month for the past several years, the civil servants have been telling me: You have to pull your hair and bite a piece of [word indistinct] to find out if this day they will be able to pay people's salaries and meet the different bills.

The point I want to make is this, sisters and brothers, that now that we have defeated Gairy and thrown out the administration for good and all, the time has come when we must realize that in order to build, to rebuild and reconstruct our economy, the time for us to be able to build up our productive resources has come, and that we are going to have to work like bees. We are going to have to work like bees. Those who think that it is going to be easy, they'd better realize it's not going to be easy. We have never lied to you as a party, and we will not start on a day like this by trying to tell you everything going be fine, everything going be easy, things going drop out of the sky. All we to dos is lie down weselves [as heard], and we going get manna from heaven.

We feel that the people must know, the people must know the facts. If we have so much and so much money in the treasury, you must know. If we don't have it, you must know. If the debt is too much, you must know. The people, them have a right to know, because only when people know will the people be prepared to make the sacrifices so that we can move forward.

We are all going to have make sacrifices, let me tell you. We will have to make sacrifices. We will have to work very hard. There is no way out. There is no substitute. Anybody who tells you that after 30 years of Gairyism you could just wake up one morning and manna is going to fall out of the sky, that person, that person is an agent sent by Gairy from New York to fool your head.

Make no mistake about it, those of us who are serious--and the overwhelming majority of our people are serious people--must be prepared to find their way: The farmer to work harder, the fishermen to work harder, the workers to work harder, the youth, the women, everybody in our country will have to work harder. [Words indistinct] We have to make more sacrifices. We have to recognize that we have hard years ahead of us. But isn't it better to have hard years ahead and be free than hard years and be a slave. [applause] That is the question. That is the question.

And so I want to end on that note. I don't want to depress you. I don't want to demoralize you, but you must know the facts. You must know the truth, and you must prepare yourselves to work hard.

We are going to be calling upon you people to put your every ounce of effort in the task ahead to build the country. We are going to be meeting with the [word indistinct] in this country in every town. We are going to be meeting with the agricultural workers in every (?farm) and on every estate. We are going to be meeting with the fishermen in every fishing bay. We are going to be meeting with the youths in every village, the women in every village. We are going to be meeting with the [words indistinct] so that we can together, we can together move forward and save this country.

This country belongs to the people of this country. All power to the people of Grenada. All power to the people of Grenada. [shouts]

Thank you, sisters and brothers.

Government Member Vincent Newell

PA212337 Saint Georges Domestic Service in English 0231 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Speech by new revolutionary government member Vincent Newell during victory rally at (Legume) Park in Saint Georges--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters, never before have I seen such a massive crowd anywhere in Grenada. Never before have I seen so many smiling faces gathered together without fear, with a feeling of relief, with a feeling of joy, free from the dictatorship, free from the disease--in fact **Gairyism** was a disease.

Brothers and sisters, let us not be so overcome with joy as to lose caution. Let us not be so overcome with joy as to lose our vigilance. Let us understand quite clearly that the revolution has just begun. Let us understand that we have just begun the journey and, as common cause points out, let us understand quite clearly that we have to work hard, very, very hard, 100 times harder than we have ever worked before to bring a new life, a new day, a better way of life for all of us, for our children and for our children's children.

We have picked up from our intelligence sources that Gairy has approached mercenaries. These are people who kill for money, professional soldiers, killers, murderers. As you know, his request for intervention, his requests to the British, to the Canadian and to the American governments to land troops to slaughter the patriots of the country have been refused. Therefore, as usual, he has turned to the [word indistinct]. He turned to the Mongoose gang, the most vicious criminals in this country, to brutalize and to subject our people. And now he has turned to mercenaries to try and reinstate himself on the people of this country. But I want to say that no amount of mercenaries, no amount of criminals, no amount of Mongoose gang will ever again subject the people of this country. [shouting and applause]

I say that if Gairy ever tries to land mercenaries, we will either liquidate them or he will help [words indistinct]. Are you willing to fight? [shouts from the crowd] Are you willing to fight [words indistinct]? [shouts of "yes" from the crowd]

Brothers and sisters, let it be known by all, let it be known by all that (?this is) a popular people's revolution. Let it be known by all that we will not give up our freedom. Let it be known by all that we will continue on to a new and just society.

I now call on the working class. I want to say this: That the road ahead will be a long and difficult one, that we must know that we have to put greater effort, that our production must increase; there must be greater dedication, greater discipline, greater sacrifices. We must be vigilant. We must look out always for sabotage of our (?jobs). We must look out for those who try economic sabotage because not only are there armed mercenaries, we have to be on the lookout for economic mercenaries as well, and this is where the working class comes in.

Already workers in many industries and many sectors of our economy have organized themselves into committees to make sure that no sabotage whatever takes place, and I am calling on all workers, wherever you may be, to do the same in your workplace. Be you a truck worker, be you an electricity worker, look out for sabotage. [Words indistinct] worker, be vigilant. A commercial worker, look out for the [words indistinct]; look out for it.

Look out for those who try to filter money out of the country. The agricultural workers--step up the production. Look out for those who will try to fiddle with the funds of your (?ship), the farm. Let us know that all these are forms of sabotage of our country, and let us therefore be vigilant and let us therefore nip in the bud any attempt at this.

I leave you with a message, brothers and sisters, that we must move forward here and now and start to build what we have just won. Let us try to consolidate, build so that our society will become a monument, an everlasting monument and (?a beacon) to other oppressed peoples of the world. Long live the revolution! [applause, cheers]

Armed Forces Commander Austin

PA220017 Saint Georges Domestic Service in English 0249 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Speech by Hudson Austin, commander in chief of the armed forces of the people's revolutionary government, during victory rally at (Legume) Park in Saint Georges--recorded]

[Excerpt] So, brothers and sisters, as commander of the forces, I want to give the assurance this evening that the guns you see these comrades carrying in their hands here this evening, those comrades will protect the people and the country and not brutalize the people in this country. [applause] I want to give you every assurance that our young comrades with arms today, our young comrades whom you see carrying (?clubs) and sticks, have been disciplined over the years to carry out instructions, so when anything (?turns up) or when [words indistinct] that they cannot [words indistinct] they will (?go) to their leader for advice and not take arbitrary instructions. They would not carry out instructions that are contrary to the discipline of the party, and I am telling you here and now, any comrade who chooses to carry out instructions that are contrary to the party would be disciplined. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, I want you, the people of this country, to walk along together with the people's liberation army, walk along with the revolutionary army so that when time comes whereby we have to fight for any reason whatever, the people will be fighting alongside the army. I want the army to cooperate with the people so that when our young sisters and our young brothers walk in the streets, they will look at the army as people who [words indistinct]; so that when our young brothers and sisters are walking to school and they see a member of the army, they will be seeing a member of a protective army and not a member of a destructive army.

Brothers and sisters, there are many things we have to say to you and, as you know, I am long speaker. But this evening, because we have the curfew on and people have to go very far, I want to say to you, finally: I want all the people in this country to cooperate because it is only by cooperating we can walk together for the good of our country. Thank you so much and goodby. [applause]

Revolutionary Army Member

PA211818 Saint Georges Domestic Service in English 2006 GMT 21 Mar 79 PA

[Speech by George (Milligen), member of the revolutionary people's army, during victory rally at (Legume) Park in Saint Georges--live]

[Excerpts] Todsy marks a very important thing in the history of this country. [applause] Today is the beginning of a new kind of life for all Grenadians. [applause]

[Words indistinct] Grenadians are going to set an example for the other parts of the Caribbean where people still suffer. [applause]

We the comrades and members of the people's revolution [as heard] army are very happy to see a few thousands here and, of course, it is very heart-moving to see the very large smiles on your faces. [applause]

We welcome you all here and, of course, I know that you didn't come to hear little me. [applause] And therefore, I will be very brief.

We give warning now to all, comrades, (?citizens). This is your chance to organize and so get the benefit of your labors. This is your chance to organize. We give warning to all that corruption in this country will be uprooted--here, there and everywhere.

We give that warning because we know that the once ruling class of this country will not easily give way to this new government that is determined to bring benefits to the working class, the majority of the people of this country.

We know they shall make every effort, but we warn them that this government shall go under fire to protect them from the corrupt methods.

It is for you to understand that Grenada don't just merely [words indistinct] a government, a provisional government that has been appointed, but looks forward to every man, woman and child to do his duty in the interests of his country, that we should receive benefits from this government.

Political independence was what others boasted about, but political independence is the stuff of nothingness when you are not economically free, enslaved; because so long as you are economically enslaved, you cannot be totally free.

This concept must be followed up by the synchronization of the individuals between our nations. [sentence as heard]

JAMAICAN PNP DELEGATE SPEAKS AT VICTORY RALLY

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[Speech by Dr Paul Robertson, Jamaican People's National Party delegate, during victory rally at (Legume) Park in Saint Georges--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade General; Comrade Leader of the People's Revolutionary Government Comrade Maurice Bishop; Comrade Bernard Coard, a former colleague of the University of the West Indies; Comrade Mrs Bishop; other comrades of the people's revolutionary government; comrades all:

I firstly would like to bring you greetings from the leader of the People's National Party [PNP] of Jamaica, Comrade Michael Manley. [applause] I have also been asked to bring you greetings from the women's movement of the People's National Party [applause, cheers] and also the youth organization of the People's National Party. [applause]

And today as I drove across your beautiful country, it was clear that the provisional or people's revolutionary government was in control of this country, no doubt. [applause] More importantly, it was not just physical control but popular control of the country. [applause]

I also had the opportunity this afternoon in visiting the area where members of the previous government are detained and had the opportunity to actually speak in a conversational way with members of the previous regime, and they all indicated that they were being treated with due respect, and that they were being treated well. There is no doubt in my mind, having made certain visits, that human rights are being respected in Grenada at this time. [applause]

Therefore, it is not for Jamaica or Guyana to interfere in your internal affairs. It is obvious that the people of this country have acted in a decisive way and in a way which meets with the approval of the vast majority, and I have communicated with my comrade leader this afternoon and indicated to him that all that we have heard about what is taking place in Grenada at this moment is in fact true. [applause]

Comrades, I salute you. I bring fraternal greeting, and I trust that as the days and the months roll by, you will have cause to be proud of what you have done in the last week here in Grenada. [applause, cheers]

[Words indistinct] problems that we have in the Caribbean is socialism and, comrades, struggle with your leadership. Struggle for socialism, because socialism is the only hope for salvation at this time. Thank you. [applause]

ASSOCIATED STATES DEFER RECOGNITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

FL211346 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Jamaica, Guyana and Barbados have announced recognition of the new Government of Grenada led by Mr Maurice Bishop.

A statement from Jamaica House yesterday said it had become clear that the new Grenadian Government was in complete control of the country, and that activities in Grenada had been returned to complete normalcy. The statement noted with satisfaction that the Bishop government had announced its intention to hold free and fair elections and had given the understanding that human rights and fundamental freedoms would be fully guaranteed.

Similar statements were also made by the Governments of Guyana and Barbados.

Meanwhile, a source close to the Council of Ministers meeting of the Associated States in Antigua said those countries have decided that they cannot recognize the new Grenadian Government at this time. The statement said [words indistinct] that they would first have to be satisfied that there has been a return to the constitutional process in Grenada, and that the Bishop regime would not erode the (conscience of several) regional organizations which Grenada shares with its less developed neighbors.

The source said the ministers also agreed to the establishment of a regional police force, because they said the small states of the Caribbean did not have the resources to defend their constitutional integrity in the face of armed and trained revolutionaries. In addition, the ministers were said to have decided to remove the justice of the West Indies Associated States Court of Appeals now resident in Grenada, and that they are considering relocating the court from Saint Georges headquarters in light of developments there.

And in Grenada itself, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop last night announced that the ousted Eric Gairy had formally sent his letter of resignation to the new revolutionary government. As Mr Bishop made the announcement at a mass rally, there were shouts of jubilation from the thousands of people assembled.